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The total paid circulation of the Missouriian in Columbia yesterday was 1,778.

The total paid circulation of the Missouriian yesterday was 2,884.

Our books have always been open to advertisers.

FEDERAL EDUCATION.

One of the most progressive proposals in educational legislation offered in recent years is the Towner-Sterling bill which seeks to create a department of education with a secretary of education in the president's cabinet.

No one who has studied the statistics on illiteracy compiled by the War Department during the recent war can deny the need for wider dissemination of education, especially in certain sections of the United States. Judging from the difference in the percentage of illiterates in different parts of the country, educational opportunities are not equal in all of the states.

The Towner-Sterling bill authorizes federal aid to the states for the promotion of education. It does not, contrary to the assertions of certain opponents of the bill, authorize the appointment of federal inspectors or supervisors of education. The bill has a provision stating that, "This act shall not be construed to imply federal control of education within the states nor to impair the freedom of the state to conduct and manage their respective systems."

What the system can do, however, is to offer federal aid to those states whose educational facilities are not adequate. A minimum standard could be established by the federal department of education which would not alter the present educational standard in any state. As long as there is no co-ordinating influence to harmonize the educational systems of the different states there is little chance for improvement where it is most needed.

Educational statistics indicate that there is much need for improvement evident in some of the southern states. The most tactful, beneficial, and practical method of bringing about this improvement is through a federal department of education.

Nowadays when a man tries to "down his troubles," he is only getting himself another kind.

Beauty, according to the old saying, is only skin deep. With the present extensive use of cosmetics, it is often not even that deep.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

February 14 has long been commemorated as St. Valentine's Day. According to ancient fable and legend, this day has been one set apart for the lovers' festival. It is sacred to seven saints. But the historical reference is of little value.

The pleasant observance has come to be a regular custom and, in some localities, holiday on the year's calendar. In England during the time of Chaucer and later the custom was for the young men and women to gather and draw names from a hat. The pair that drew partners were each other's valentine for a year. Later the men merely gave presents.

While no definite idea of the early beginnings of the observance of St. Valentine's Day are available, it is believed the custom is a descendant of the old Roman Lupercalia. It was especially observed in England. But the continent also took up the day and today it is observed in many lands.

A feeling of good cheer and happiness is accentuated by this simple custom. Children yet enjoy the grab-bag of St. Valentine's Day in many primary schools. And many a young heart flutters more

rapidly as its owner with trembling fingers unties the precious valentine.

Many a heart is made again to feel the warmth of youth at the untying of a remembrance on St. Valentine's Day. And many a heartstring is untied with the gold and tinsel cord about a simple St. Valentine's card.

Chicago railroad officials announce that they will abolish kissing at the railroad gates of that city. They should start with something easy, such as giving the farmers a lift.

NEWS OF THE STATE

L. C. Reed is to be the new manager of the Colonial Hotel at Springfield.

A deaf and dumb funeral was recently held at Joplin. The entire services were conducted in sign language.

A chapter of the Klu Klux Klan has been organized at Webb City.

Hamford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, will be in Joplin on March 30.

The Rev. W. H. Moore is the new pastor of the First Methodist Church of St. Joseph.

Large crowds are attending the automobile show which is being held in Kansas City this week.

Lincoln's memorial was honored by the Missouri Society of Educationists at its monthly meeting on February 12.

The Schifferdecker Park zoo at Joplin is to buy an elephant for about \$1,000. A young animal would cost much more.

Judge Langis, baseball commissioner, has fined the Joplin baseball club \$750 for alleged "covering up" of Floyd Smith of the South Atlantic League.

A mad dog bit several animals in and about Springfield. His head was sent to the preventive medicine department of the University and the report was positive for rabies.

Eleven prisoners who attempted to dig their way out of the jail at Springfield have been charged with attempting to break jail. The charge is punishable by two to five years' imprisonment.

Hannibal will have an automobile show and commercial exposition which, merchants claim, will be the biggest event ever held in this section. March 2, 3, and 4 are the dates set.

J. I. Cammack, superintendent of the schools of Kansas City, denounced jazz music last Saturday before a meeting of school teachers, saying it was "an invention of the demons for the persecution of the innocents."

Lake Contrary amusement park near St. Joseph will be improved at a cost of \$200,000, if a proposed ditch for Contrary Creek goes through. L. F. Ingersoll has offered to donate forty-five acres of adjoining land to be used as a tourist's park and camp.

Fire originating in the kitchen of the Hotel Muehlebach in Kansas City shortly before 9 o'clock Sunday night, ran up a "grease flue" to the eleventh floor of the structure, filled the building with smoke and caused the guests to scurry outdoors for safety before the flames were placed under control.

Postmaster Fred D. Williams of Fulton has arranged with the government weather observatory to get weather reports every morning by wireless, the reports to be received at the station of Westminster College. These reports will be given out by rural carriers from twenty-four to thirty-six hours before they are available through newspapers.

THE CALENDAR

THIS WEEK

Feb. 12-18. Book Week.

Feb. 14. Public meeting of those interested in the Public Library. Meeting of the Columbia Co-Operative Shipping Association.

Feb. 15. "The Nautical Knot," Columbia Theater.

Feb. 16. Meeting of the American Association of University Women at 3:30 p. m. at Christian College.

Feb. 17. Agricultural students' dance at Columbia Hall. Basketball game between Columbia High School and Booneville High School.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 20-25. Memorial Union campaign for freshmen and new students.

Feb. 22. Washington's Birthday. Journalism Fashion Show, Columbia Theater.

Feb. 23. University Oratorical contest.

Feb. 27. Open House at Christian College.

MARCH

March 8. Glee Club Concert.

March 10. Basketball game between Columbia High School and Moberly High School.

March 16. "Pomander Walk," given by Dramatic Arts Club.

March 17-18. Sixth Annual High School Basketball Tournament.

March 31. Military Ball.

Alumnae Asks for School Film.

Curtis B. Hurley, of the Hurley Printing Co., an alumnus of the University, has asked for the film, "The Tale of the Tiger," to be shown at Camden. Ark. Fred Elden, secretary of the Commercial Club, announces that dates for the film are not yet being booked.

Diplomats and Foreign Papers Praise Washington Conference

American newspapers were not the only ones to praise the work of the Washington Conference. The London papers, were, on the whole, well pleased with what was accomplished.

"The great undertaking of the Washington Conference has come splendidly through," says the Observer in its editorial columns. "Not all the promises were performed and not all the proposals agreed upon, but what has been done is sound and solid, therein being the whole difference between Washington and Versailles."

The London Times says America is to be congratulated upon the success of the conference. It adds that the threat of war between the United States and Japan has been banished. The Pacific is now pacific in name and in fact. "A deal remains to be done, but enough has been done to justify the conference."

Approval of the terms and treatment of China at the conference have been made by both the conservative and official press of China. With the Japanese, however, the case seems to be more complex. Checking up on the results of the conference from the angle of Japan the Japanese press and sections of the public fail to see that Japan has profited. While the Yoru Shimbun and Kokumin are the most outspoken against the United States, there is a disposition even on the part of the Jiji and the Nichi-Nichi, two most conservative journals, to doubt the benefits that may come to Japan as a result of the meeting. The Yoru voices the opinion that it would have been unnecessary to limit armaments if America had not set the pace and that as soon as Japan's strength threatened to equal America's, America summoned the armament conference. It adds: "The American possessions in the Pacific have been acquired by aggression or annexation or robbery. Japan will be called upon to protect them for America without any compensation and she will be obliged to expect enemies somewhere in the world."

It deplores especially that the results of the conference have been "abstract rather than concrete."

The attitude of the men who were at the conference seems to be entirely in favor of what was done there. Thus Secretary of State, Hughes, summing up the achievements of the conference said its success was due chiefly to the fact that the delegates had a definite and limited aim and were prompted at all times by a spirit of generous co-operation. "We did not content ourselves with expressions of hope," said he, "but were determined to realize the hope, that the world for a generation had been struggling to attain."

Senator Lodge, of the American delegation said, "By not trying to do too much the Washington arms conference has succeeded in doing something real

and practical. We had three principal objectives, the limitation of armaments, the termination of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and aid to China which would help her secure real independence. All three objectives have been attained, if not in completeness, which of course was impossible in the case of China, in a very large measure."

Tribute to the work was paid by both King George and Premier Lloyd George. The King praised the work, expressing gratification at the closer link between the United States and Great Britain that the gathering had forged. Lloyd George described it as "one of the greatest achievements in the history of the world."

Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, said that in his opinion the conference had made "peace less costly and war less probable."

While the Japanese press finds little to praise in the conference results, many of the high officials think differently. "The proposal of the United States for the convening of the conference was a stroke of genius which has resulted in a service to the world and which will live in history as long as history lives," said Baron Kato, head of the Japanese delegation. "With America's wealth and resources, she could have dominated the seas. She chose, however, the wiser course, the way of true greatness which has commanded the respect and love of the whole world. Every nation has benefited immensely as a result of the earnest discussion and the notable series of understandings that have been reached."

He believes that the conference has brought about a new order of thought—the spirit of international friendship and co-operation for the greater good of humanity.

Baron Takahashi said: "The Imperial Government does not pretend that the conference was an unqualified success as viewed from the individual standpoint, but it does believe with the other powers that the present agreements are the first step toward the realization of a real and lasting peace and that such agreements will grow in the future into an understanding for the total abolition of defense equipment."

"The conference will stand forth in history as one of the epoch-making events of the world, for it was inspired by noble motive of justice and honor," said Baron de Cartier, Belgian Ambassador to the United States and delegate to the conference.

Sir Robert Borden, Canadian delegate said, "Beyond question the practical concrete results that have been attained are notable. But if its concrete results had been still greater, I should have regarded them as of less vital significance than the educative influence such a conference is bound to exercise upon the participating nations."

feeling of good fellowship is fostered. Every other week a campus play is given.

The Yale Bowl, seating 75,000, is to be enlarged to accommodate about 120,000. It will have the largest seating capacity of any amphitheater in the world.

Kansas State Agricultural College now offers a course in aerodynamics, limited to five selected students.

ON OTHER CAMPUSES

"The California Pictorial" printed by the rotogravure process, is a new student publication which has recently made its appearance at Berkeley. Its size is sixteen pages, and it contains illustrations of campus activities.

Only cornob pipes may be used by the freshmen at Carleton College, according to a decree issued by the sophomores. Cigarettes are forbidden.

A senior co-ed at the Ohio State University received a signed "Ku Klux Klan" stating that women there must put on long dresses or put on a coat of tar and feathers. Further developments are unrecorded.

Ohio State University is having a new stadium built, to be completed April 1.

Journalism students of the Kansas State Agricultural College were members of the staff of the Topeka Daily Capital for a day recently, and assisted in the publication of the Kansas Day edition of the paper.

At Yale they are taking slow-motion pictures of the football team in action. The pictures are then shown to the players and show them their mistakes very clearly.

A county engineers' road school will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College February 14 to 24. This is the second annual school to be held, and special attention will be paid to economy and efficiency in road building.

Students in the School of Engineering at Ohio State University have found a new way to cope with the problem of cheating in examinations. Every engineer wears a scarlet and gray tag on his coat, which is proof to the other students that he disbelieves in cheating. The slogan, "Fairness and squareness—all engineers" has been adopted.

News is exchanged by several colleges on the Pacific Coast by wireless, in accordance with arrangements made recently. Oregon Agricultural College, the University of Oregon, Leland Stanford and the University of California now have radio outfits.

The student council of the University of Oregon plans to invite representatives from every accredited high school in the state for a week-end visit to the University. Programs to enable high school students to issue better publications and to meet their other problems more satisfactorily will be discussed.

Leland Stanford Jr. University is having a million dollar drive for a maintenance fund. \$200,000 is to be raised on the campus alone. Payments may be made in five yearly installments.

University of California has a "College Night" every Saturday evening. Good amusement at low cost is given, and a

feeling of good fellowship is fostered. Every other week a campus play is given.

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IN THE CITY SCHOOLS

The children of the fifth grade of the Lee School have completed studying the history of the thirteen colonies and have planned to illustrate the history for the State Fair. The children have made maps of the colonies and the best one, made free-hand, will be used for a poster sent to the fair. The children are cutting out figures of representative characters of each colony, all of them being approximately the same size. The dress worn at the time each character lived will be followed in detail. This is possible only because the children have studied the pictures found in histories closely. The pictures will be painted with watercolors. Under each figure, the children are printing the name of the character represented, and the state which he helped to settle. Among the figures which are finished are Thomas Hooker, John Smith, and Pocahontas.

The children of the Lee School will all have valentine boxes in their own rooms Tuesday afternoon. The children have made the valentines and in making them they have shown a great deal of originality. The valentines have been made from material found at school and some which has been brought from home or taken from valentines bought for the purpose. The fifth grade at Lee has been allowed to make funny valentines for one another on condition that they will consider the ones they receive only as jokes. Some of the rooms have made borders around the room with the valentines which they have made.

THE NEW BOOKS

"Romain Rolland"

Of the artist, Romain Rolland, who for the first fifty years of his life lived in inconspicuous and almost solitary labors, and yet, since recognition, has received perhaps more notice and been the center of more controversy than any other living writer, Stefan Zweig, himself an artist of no mean ability, writes most entertainingly.

Rolland's fundamental ideas were not destined to make themselves known until there came a time when the world was in arms, bent upon destroying them. Then he became a storm center, and his greatest work, "Jean Christophe," is perhaps more widely read than any other contemporary work of high artistic merit.

A soul passionately sensitive to enjoyment, Rolland yet lived most of his

life in solitary confinement. As a child, music was his greatest love. German music enthralled him. "When I was a child," he writes, "and death seemed near, a melody of Mozart would watch over my pillow like a lover. . . . Whenever my spirit is weary, whenever I am sick at heart, I turn to my piano and bathe in music."

To such a soul, infinitely sensitive to the delights of life, it must have been torture of the most excruciating kind to have lived a solitary life. But only out of such a life could come the ideas he sponsored. The foundations of the whole splendid structure of his life-work are laid upon the hidden masonry of years spent in isolation. A genius was developed where only a sensualist might have been.

It is Rolland himself, told by a close and sympathetic friend.

("Romain Rolland," by Stefan Zweig, Thos. Seltzer, N. Y., 375 pages, \$4.)

Market Expert Here Sunday.

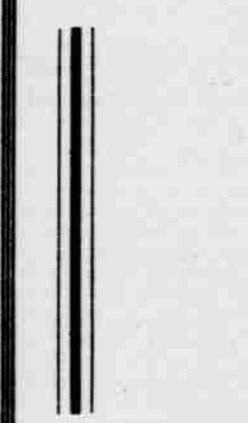
J. H. Gilbert, special agent of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates of Washington, D. C., was here Sunday conferring with A. J. Meyer, head of the State Relationship Service, and E. A. Logan of the United States Bureau of Crops.

Fayette Firm Gets Contract.

The contract for the work on the road from Ashland to Jefferson City has been let to Raines and Company of Fayette.

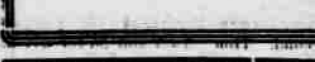
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The Cure

(Palms)



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The trim dignity of the VAN HEUSEN is not starched nor ironed into it, but woven and tailored into it.

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Men who scorned soft collars wear it and praise it. And fastidious men—men who like a slight suggestion of the formal, or the severe, in their attire—are fast friends of the VAN HEUSEN Collar.

Nine styles and heights, quarter sizes from 13½ to 18, price fifty cents. Will outwear a half-dozen ordinary collars.

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- No Starching
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We'll Do It Well or Not at All

Whatever of moment there has been done in this world has been done on that basis. The careful laying of preliminary plans—the cautious endeavor to make foundations of the variety that will last and not crumble—the sober counsel which has prevailed when an impulsive voice urged an immediate action but an unreckoned future—the honest effort that is bred by honest purpose—all these have gone into the accomplished work of putting the University of Missouri in the way of acquiring a Memorial Union Building.

and--

When \$302,000 were pledged to the erection of a Memorial Building there was much rejoicing in the Tiger Camp. The fund solicitation completed, expectant eyes turned toward the site of the proposed building at the east end of Lowry street. The building was not there! To those expectant ones who, with the signing of a piece of promissory paper, put their faith in a Genii hand which was to carve the building out of air over night the caption at the top of these words is directed.

The Missouri Memorial building is not at the east end of Lowry street, nor is it in a roll of blue print tucked into a desk in an architect's office. It is in the minds and hearts of those who will be asked next Monday to contribute their part to its erection that students who have already proved their faith may not have done so in vain. It is a trust, not only reposed by those to whom its dedication will be but as well by the many who, in a comparable spirit of self-sacrifice, gave what they could to see the fulfillment of a trust.

A half million dollar memorial was the goal set and that it will be or it will not be at all. That is the spirit of the thing.

To have proceeded with the erection of the building without pledges to cover cost of construction would have paved the way to disaster. Students met their quota last spring. Other students must meet their quota now. Compared to the \$302,000 obtained in 1921 the \$80,000 which must be forthcoming from freshmen and other new students is small. Eight hundred men and women, imbued with the knowledge that theirs is a great University and worthy of sacrifice, can put the Memorial Union Building across.

Then, You Who Want Action--

"If the work among freshmen and alumni next week meets with any degree of success construction of the building will start in June 1922." That is the word of Dr. John Pickard, chairman of the executive committee in charge of the whole work.